Milmington

Iournal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie of the Presbyterian

The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Latham, from the committee on Conference to whom ed as an amendment to one offered by Mr. Smith of Hertwere referred the disagreement of the senate from the ford, but was neither finished nor offered. It was copied house on the bill to repeal an act establishing the office of by the reporter through mistake.] auditor, &c., reported that the point of disagreement between the two houses is: Shall the comptroller be allowed a clerk? The committee have fully considered the same, and recommend that the senate concur in the amendment

Mr. Bynum from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to establish the rate of interest, reported back the same, recommending its passage.

Mr. Harris of Rutherford, from the committee, to whom Mr. Harris of Rutherford, from the committee, to whom ported a resolution appropriating eight thousand dollars no looger are heard, for his voice is hushed in death, and was referred a resolution authorizing them to prepare a for the repairing and refitting of the residence of the govscale of depreciation of the Confederate currency. [The ernor. majority reported back the same bill which has been hereofore published. The minority report is quite lengthy,

and was ordered to be printed.] A message from the house concurring in additional names for justices of the peace of the counties of Caswell

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Planter Loan Association. The object of said assodation is to induce capital to come from abroad. On his moion was referred to the committee on corporations. Mr. Eure introduced a bill to regulate the issue of exe ution in the courts by the justice of the peace, which was referred to the committee on stay law.
On motion of Mr. McKoy the rules were suspended and

the bill making an appropriation for the University of North Carolina was taken up, and on the passage of the ill Mr. Morehead called the ayes and nays. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Arendell, Berry, Black, Boner, Boyd, Bynum,

Carter, Covington, Cowper, Donoho, Eure, Ferebee, Gash, Howard, Jones of Wake, Leitch of Roberson, McCleese, McKoy, McLean, Morgan, Shober, Whitford, Williams, Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Cowles, Gorrell, Harris of Franklin, Harris of

Rutherford, Keener, Latham, Morchead, Pitchford, Stanford, Winstead. -10. A resolution in favor of Dr. M. A. Curtis came up, and was referred to a special committee. On motion of Mr. Bynum, the rules were suspended. and the bill providing for the more complete reorganization of the state government was reconsidered and amended, requiring a copy of it to be sent to each sheriff and the lorks of the courts, instead of the justices of the peace. The following bills and resolutions came up and were ferred or otherwise disposed of as follows:

of of the citizens of Alexander county, who have suffered by the destruction of public records, postponed. Bill to to be void under the said ordinance. passed is third reading. Bill to incorporate the Tuckaincorporate the Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company, passed second reading, and referred to judiciary committee. Bill to incorporate the American Industrial Agency, passed second reading and referred to the judici- ment, by the said ordinance. ary committee. Bill to prevent obstructions being placed in Catawba river, to prevent the passage of fish, postpened. Bill to extend the limits of the town of Swansarst reading. Bill to incorporate Transylvania Institute. This bill was amended by striking out the 4th section, and passed its third reading. Bill for the better regulation of government of the town of Greenville was, on motion of Mr. Carter, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company, referred to the judiciary committee. Resolution in favor of A. W. Frapps, on motion of Mr. Ferebee, was referred to the committee on claims. Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler passed second reading, and, on motion of the same, was referred to the committee

On motion of Mr. Howard, the vote by which the bil

introduced by Mr. Berry, in relation to the issue of treasmry notes, was defeated on yesterday, was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Pitchford, was laid on the table. Mr. Cowles moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill, to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Rail Road Company, was defeated on yesterday. Agreed to. Mr. Harris, Rutherford, introduced a bill to establish a Court of Arbitration, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the judiciary. Message from the house, proposing to go forthwith into the election of one councillor of state, which was concurred in. The senate voted as follows: J. L. Morehead 11. R. F. Simonton 6, J. J. Davis 6, Giles Mebane 4, scattering

Mr. Pitchford introduced a bill concerning private acts of incorporations. [This bill provides that all persons] who may be authorized to obtain a private set of incorperation, according to the provisions of chapter 26, sec. 14 to 21 inclusive, of the Revised Code, and who apply to the legislature for the passage of said act, shall be required to gagor, equally pro rata.] pay to the public treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars, and a receipt of said payment shall accompany every

such bill on its presentation.] Mr. Shober introduced a bill concerning indictments in the courts of Oyer and Terminer, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary. Message from the house proposing to go forthwith into the election of one trustee for the university of North Carolina, on motion of Mr. Arendell was laid on the table Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Garner and

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, the senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1866. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. H. T. Hudson of the Methdist Church The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Marler presented a petition from citizens of Mitchell county, relative to the location of the county seat of said ON CALENDAR.

An engrossed bill in relation to constables and other ofneers, passed second and third readings. [Requires constables and other officers collecting moneys on judgments issued by justices of the peace, to credit such judgments | readings. with the amount paid at the time of payment, signing such A bill in relation to landlords, was put on its second

reading, and after some discussion was referred again for revision to the committee on the judiciary. BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Smith of Hertford, by leave, a bill improving the

law of evidence. [Admits persons to give testimony in their own cases.] Ordered to be printed. Referred to the Mr. Allison, a bill to incorporate Stokes Lodge, No. 32

of Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Concord. Mr. Craige, a bill to incorporate Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237, A. Y. Masons, in the town of Marion. Mr. Holmes, a bill to incorporate Union Mining Comany, in Rowan county. Mr. Logan, a bill to authorize Geo. M. Green, late sherif of Cleaveland county, to collect arrears of taxes.

equires executors to give security. Mr. Holderby, from the committee on the bill to consol data the offices of comptroller and auditor of public accounts, submitted a report recommending that the senate concur in the amendment of the house of commons, striking out that part of the bill which allows the comptroller

Mr. Cowan, a bill to repeal so much of the "stay law" as

CALENDAR RESUMED. A bill to incorporate the Bladen land company, and bill to amend the charter of the town of Graham, passed second reading. A bill to incorporate Leaksville male Academy in the county of Rockingham, passed second and third reading. A bill to incorporate the Rudisill Gold Mining Company,

passed second reading.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a com-mission to prepare a digest of the public laws of the State, An engrossed resolution to furnish clerks, not hitherto supplied, with copies of the Revised Code, passed second

Resolutions accepting a donation of lands from United States, passed second and third readings. A bill to alter the county line between the counties

Yancy and Mitchell, passed third reading. On Imotion of Mr. Craige, a message was sent to the senate, proposing that the two houses proceed forthwith quest, the latter being necessarily absent from his post. to elect a councillor of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lenoir.

Mr. Marler withdrew from nomination the name of Mr. Mr. Waugh withdrew the name of John M. Cloud,

"A bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock with intent to steal them," (reported bills, resolutions, &c., which were read and disposed of from the commission appointed to prepare a code for the government of freedmen) was put on its second reading. Peding the consideration of this bill, the senate, by mes-

forthwith a councillor of State. The house having voted resumed the pending busi-Mr. Faircloth moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "pursue" in the 1st section. This amendment was rejected after discussion and the

bill passed its 2nd reading. 'A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom," passed 2nd reading.
"A bill to punish vagrancy," was put on its 2nd reading. Sundry amendments were offered, pending the con-

an act of congress. sideration of which, the bill was referred to the judiciary on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Wilson was committee, together with the remaining bills on the subject laid on the table. The committee that superintended the election of a councillor of state reported the election of Mr. R. F. Simon- sent to the last will and testament of their husbands,

CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Mon-[In reporting the amendment on yesterday to "the bills concerning Negroes, Indians and persons of color." The reporter stated that:

Mr. Faircloth's amendment was further amended, on motion of Mr. Phillips by adding at its close the following "Excepting, however, from the operation of this provision all cases where a marriage shall have taken place subsequently to the 26th day of April A. D. 1865, according to the forms of law; provided further, that all such persons shall have heretofore lived together."

In this he was mistaken. This amendment was intend-

SENATE. MONDAY, Feb 12th, 1866. Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian

WHAT PUBLIC DEBTS ARE VALID AND NOT VALID. By Mr. Bynum from the committee on finance, reported

he committee to ascertain what portion of the public lebt was incurred in aid of the late rebellion and for other rposes, with the following preamble and resolutions, which they recommended to be adopted. (The report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.) The resolutions Whereas, the convention, by an ordinance ratified the 19th October, 1865, declared and ordained that all debts

and obligations created or incurred by the state in aid of the late rebellion, are void, and no general assembly of the state shall have power to assume or provide for the pay-And whereas, by the 1st section of the same ordinance, t is declared and ordained that it shall be the duty of the

general assembly of the state, as soon as practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the state otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion;

And whereas, before providing for the payment of the debts and obligations of the state are void, and what are not void, under the said ordinance, I. Resolved, therefore, That all the debts and obligations, created or incurred by the State of North Carolina, by the homage has ever been one of the time-honored customs

issue of bonds, (except certain rail road bonds bereinafter named,) treasury notes, and loans from the bonds and individuals, between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, and now outstanding to the amount of \$16,596,485, as fully set fourth in the treasurer's report to the growth of ages. Why is this? It can be no idle certhe convention of 1865, be, and the same are hereby declared to be void under the said ordinance. H. Resolved, That all debts and obligations, created or

Bill to incorporate Eno Lodge No. 210, passed on the and the 1st day of May, 1865, for military clothing, arms suspension of the rules. Bill to incorporate Catawba Val-wages of officers, agents and employees, in the military worthy of imitation. This indeed would be proper and a one thousand dollars, and double the fees allowed in chap-worthy of imitation. This indeed would be proper and a one thousand dollars, and double the fees allowed in chapservice of the state, be and the same are hereby declared sufficient cause for its perpetuation, and worthy of the im- ter 105, revised code; attorney general, one hundred dolamend an act to incorporate the town of High Point, 111. Resolved, That all the debts and obligations of the state, created or incurred prior to the 20th day of May,

egee Turnpike Company, passed third reading. Bill to 1861, and consisting of bonds to the amount of \$9,749,500, and the coupons due thereon, not having been incurred in or later "when desire shall fail because man goeth to his aid of the rebellion, be and the same are, declared to be long home and the mourners go about the streets, or ever valid, and the faith of the state is pledged to their pay- the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, IV. Resolved, That the following bonds issued for rail

road purposes, since the 20th of May, 1861, to wit: for the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford rail road, \$950,000; boro', in Onslow county, and for other purposes-referred for the Chatham rail road, \$249,000; for the Western rail the judiciary committee. Bill to prevent the sale road, \$200,000; for the Western North Carolina rail road, of spiritous liquors in the town of Salem, passed its \$220,000, are debts and obligations of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are declared to be valid V. Resolved, That the unpaid salaries and arrearges of

> curred between the 20th May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, | which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts are 1865, an obligation of the state, incurred not in aid of the rebellion, and are valid under said ordinance. VI. Resolved, That the debts and obligations of all counties, towns and other corporations of the state, created or incurred between the 20th May, 1861, and the 1st day of May, 1865, so far as they may be made the subject of claim against the state, be and they are declared to be

void under the said ordinance. RULES OF EVIDENCE. Mr. Gash introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of so altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow both plaintiffs and defendants to testify. The resolution was adopted. PUBLIC COMPTROLLER.

The senate concurred in the amendments of the house to the bill in reference to the public comptroller. [The bill, as passed, allows the comptroller \$1500 per annum, and no clerk.

DEED OF TRUSTS, &C. The engrossed bill to repeal the 12th section of the "stay law" passed in 1861. [The section in question enacts that all deeds of trusts and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments conferred to secure debts, shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all debts and liabilities of the trustor or mort-Messrs. Howard, McKoy and Wilson advocated the pas-

sage of the bill, and Messrs. Morehead, Covington and Bynum, opposed. On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of ayes 21, noes 15. Mr. Howard lemanded the ayes and noes. The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Covington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY, Feb. 12.

The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. The journal of Saturday was read and approved. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Dickey introduced "a bill to renew the charter of the Hiwassee Turnpike. Mr. Farrow, "a bill to appoint a board of commissioners of navigation." Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. ON CALENDAR.

"A bill to authorize the construction of a toll bridge over | the Catawba river, near Rock Island factory" passed se-"A bill to incorporate the Bladen land company;" a bill

to amend the charter of the town of Graham; a bill to in- 7 o'clock. Lies over one day under rule. corporate the Rudisill gold mining company, and an engrossed resolution to furnish clerks, not heretofore supplied, with copies of the revised code, passed their final On motion of Mr. Thigpen, a message was sent to the senate, proposing that the two houses proceed forthwith

to the election of one trustee of the university. Mr. Murrill (by leave) introduced "a bill to amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville, Onslow county." The rules were suspended. The bill was amended on its second reading, on motion of Mr. Everett, by providing that the senate. in the election for commissioners of said town, the commissioner who received the highest number of votes, shall

be the mayor of the town. The bill as amended passed its econd and third readings. Messages were received from the senate refusing to concur in house amendment to the "bill to furnish clerks not heretofore supplied with copies of the revised code," and asking the appointment of a committee of conference; also information he had received, he was of opinion that the

with to elect one trustee for the university. An engrossed bill to prohibit the sale of spiritnous iquors in the town of Salem, had its first reading. The house concurred in Senate amendments to the bill to amend the charter of the Tuckasegee and Keowe Turn- right of said patent for the state of North Carolina. pike Company; and also in the proposition (above) to raise a committee of conference. Mr. Allison presented the resignation of Messrs. A. D.

McLean, A. H. Davis, R. W. Allison and W. W. Wheeler, Directors of the Insane Asylum. The letter of resignation was transmitted to the senate. Leave of absence was granted Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford Mr. Jenkins of Warren, (by leave) introduced "a bill concerning assignments. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McAden, from the joint select committee on salaries reported "a bill to regulate salaries and fees. Read first time and ordered to be printed. Mr. Davis, of Carteret, (by leave) a bill to amend the charter of the town of Beaufort. Passed its several read-

ings under a suspension of the rules. A resolution in favor of Drury King, passed second read-Mr. Ashworth presented a petition from Justices of the Peace of Randolph county, praying a repeal of so much of the ordinance of the State convention, entitled, "Revenue"

as requires sheriffs to pay fines, forfeitures, etc., into the public treasury. Referred to the finance committee. The house then adjourned until ten o'clock, A. M., tomorrow. (Mr. Hoke presided to-day, at the speakers re-

TUESDAY, Feb. 13th, 1866. The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, of the Baptist church. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. A message from the house transmitting the following

A petition from the justices of the peace of Randolp county praying the general assembly to repeal that part of sage, announced concarrence in the proposition to elect the convention revenue law which requires the sheriffs to North Carolina. Referred to the committee on finance. Senate concurred in the amendment to incorporate the

Tuckassege and Keowee Turnpike Company.

The resignations of A. D. McLean, R. W. Allison, W. W. Wheeler and A. H. Davis, directors of the Lunatic Asylum, concurred in. Bill to alter the county line between Mitchell and Yancey

Bill to incorporate the Leaksville Male Academy. Resolution accepting a donation of public lands under The bill to amend chapt. 33 of the Rivised Code came up

The bill to extend the time to widows to enter their dispassed its second reading.

cation from his Excellency the Governor, relating to a cor- third reading. respondence in regard to furnishing artificial limbs, for our disabled soldiers, also a communication from the public treasurer relative to place of deposit of the state funds, which was referred to the committee on finance, rector of the Lunatic Asylum.

also transmitting the resignation of Mr. J. Keener, a di-Mr. McCoy, of Sampson, announced the death of Isaac N. Sander, Senator from Onslow, in this city. Mr. Mc-Coy, said:

MR. SPEAKER:—The melancholy announcement to the senate of the death of Isaac Newton Sanders, the Senator from Onslow, tills the senate with gloom. To-day we miss him from his accustomed seat, and the places which once knew him now know him no more. Enjoying the confidence and esteem of his constituency, who have delighted to honor him as a man and a friend in the double capacity of a member of the constitutional convention, and at the same time, as senator to the state legislature, makes his loss to them grevious and irreparable. Faithful to their interests, loving his whole state with earnest devotion, he is a loss to his constituency, to the senate and to his state. Mr. Winstead from the committee on the subject, re- | His chearful smile no longer greets us, his friendly tones life and the certainty of death. His sudden death startles us all, for, but last week, he mingled with us, and who could say but his chances for life were as promising as Yet the destroyer had marked him for his own, special report in obedience to a resolution instructing and, to-day, he lies cold in death. With him life's fitful fever is over. He heeds not the toils and cares of this life, but has gone to that bourne, from whence no traveler returns. Death, though unwelcome, is not an unusual visitor to this body. My own county has lost one of its valued citizens, in the death of my honored predecessor, the late lamented Faison. Pitt, too, has lost a valued representative. Her Hanrahan is no more. And, to-day, another is added to North Carolina's honored dead in the person of Isaac Newton Sanders.' Tis meet to mourn over our departed dead, to revere their memories, and call up from memory's dreary waste those pleasant episodes in life which come up to us as green spots on life's past dull page, like oases in the desert, to the pilgrim toiling through

its burning sands. Let us all remember the virtues of our departed brother, senators, and may the charge never be brought against us, that "they have found their deepest graves in our short memories." Let it not be said, that "thus man passeth away, his name perishes from record and recollection, his history is but as a tale that is told and his very nonument becomes a rain." To revere the memory of the dead, and pay to our departed ones respect, honor and of all lands and climes. 'Tis but an evidence of the cuiture of the nation and the virtue of its people. 'Tis one of | may attend on public business, and twenty cents for every those privileges delighted in by the statesman, the philosopher and the sage, and comes down to us hallowed by emony-no unmeaning mockery,-indulged in by our bravest, our wisest and our best; sanctioned by the good and great, its uses must be just, the practice must be urred by the state, between the 20th day of May, 1861, right. May it not be an incentive to the living, some record that the eulogist would proudly tell to those itation of the cultivated and refined christian. May we all by it be admonished to "Fear God and keep his commandments," and may we be taught that "this is the whole duty of man," and that the time will come sooner or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the

Calm be his rest in his cold dwelling, sweet be the re pose of his grave and bright his resurrection. For, indeed, in the beautiful language of another: "It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is but a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float for a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingsalaries and fees of the civil officers of the state, which oc- ness. Else why is it that the high and lofty aspirations, forever wandering about unsatisfied. Why is it that the stars, which hold their festivals around the midnight throne, are set beyond the grasp of our limited faculties, and are forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our imaginations and then taken away, leaving our affections with their thousand streams to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts." "Man was born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

There is a realm where the rainbow never fades-where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and those bright forms stay in our presence forever. Mr. McCoy offered the following preamble and resolu-Whereas, By the degree of an overruling Providence to which all that is mortal must bow in humble submis

sion, Isaac Newton Sanders, a member of this body, from the county of Onslow, has been suddenly cut down in the midst of his usefulness; therefore, Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of our esteemed fellow-member, and that our heart-felt sympathies are hereby tendered to the aficted family of the deceased in their sad bereavement and may He who has promised to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, temper the affliction to the saddened hearts. Resolved, That in the death of Isaac Newton Sanders, his body has lost a valuable and industrious member, and

the State a useful and patriotic citizen. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the amily of the deceased. Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of he deceased, the Senate do now adjourn. Mr. Morehead seconded the resolution, and followed in few feeling and appropriate remarks. The occasion was

indeed solemn and impressive. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1866. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. N. B. Cobb of the Baptist Church The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Webb presented a petition from sundry magistrates f Orange county, praying the enactment of a law abowing compensation to Justices of the Peace for their se vices. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Griev-Mr. Blythe introduced a resolution that henceforth the

house of commons hold evening sessions, commencing at INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. McNair introduced a bill for the relief of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, and other persons

acting in a juductury capacity. Mr. Waugh, a bill for the relief of Wm. Haymore, sheriff Mr. Furr, a bill to establish a homestead freehold.

Mr. Baxter presented the resignation of Joseph Keener, Esq., as a director of the asylum for the insane. Sent to

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, in response to an inquiry as to the usefulness of artificial arms, and the steps taken to supply artificial limbs to maimed soldiers under a resolution passed by this general assembly. The message states that the governor had corresponded with a number of manufacturers of artificial limbs, but had not received answers from all. From the refusing concurrence in the proposition to proceed forth- artificial arm was ornamental rather than useful. The linian engaged in the manufacture of artificial legs in Washington City, setting forth the merits of "the Jewett leg," and suggesting the advisability of purchasing the

Another message from His Excellency, transmitted communication from the public treasurer in relation to the custody of the public funds. These messages were sent to the senate.

ON CALENDAR. A bill to authorize the transfer of registered bonds of the state to bearer. Passed second reading. Mr. Murrill rose to discharge a painful duty, in announcing to the house the death of his colleague, Mr. Isaac N. Sanders, Senator from Onslow. He briefly sketched Mr. Sanders' political career and paid a feeling and appropriate tribute to his memory.

Mr. Manly said he had frequently visited Onslow county, and formed there many warm and lasting attachments. He had known the deceased well from youth. He had known his highly respectable family before him. He had been greatly shocked by the melancholy announcement this morning, and could only commend Mr. Sanders to the kindly recollection of his fellow members, as an intelligent, honest, amiable man-a man of sterling integrity and patriotic impulses. In respect to the memory of the deceased, the moved that the house adjourn until ten o'clock to morrow. The house adjourned accordingly.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866. Mr. Leitch of Robeson, gave notice that the senator from Davidson (Mr. Leach) had been for several days and still was detained from his seat by severe iliness in his

Mr. Shober introduced a bill to amend an act, entitled An Act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury, which was filed.

Mr. Eure's bill to extend the time allowed to widows to enter their dissent to the last will and testament of their pay fines, forfeitures and taxes, into the public treasury of husbands, was amended so as not to include those estates its engrossment.

> An engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the state debt contracted before the war, was laid on the ta-Mr. Gash's bill to secure taxes on spirituous liquors,

> was laid on the table, to await the revenue bill, from the finance committee. TAX ON PISTOLS. Mr. Gash's bill to tax pistols, passed its second reading

HIGH SHOAL RAILROAD. Engrossed bill to charter the High Shoal railroad Company, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. By. ! the effect of his language on the country.

Message from the house transmitting a communi- num, the rules were supended and the bill placed on its Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, offered the following proviso 'Provided, That said road shall be the same guage as that of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad," which was adopted, and the bill passed. (The charter is for a railroad from the High Shoal Ironworks to the W. C. & R. R. R.) A large number of bills were referred, or temporarily

disposed of, which will be noticed as they come up for ac-Mr. McKov introduced a resolution, providing for a writ f election to issue to the sheriff of Onslow, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Sanders, the said election to be held on the first Thursday of March, (1st day of March, 1866,) which was adopted.

The senate adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, 1866. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. speaker Phillips in the chair The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Waugh, for the joint select committee, reported back "the bill to consolidate the acts in relation to the courts," recommending that it do not pass. Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution in relation to the relief of administrators, executors, guardians and trustees who received confederate money or invested in confederate bonds. Requests inquiry by the committee on the judiciary. Adopted. Mr. Ferrell a resolution in favor of Charles Knester &

Brother. Referred. BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. Cowan introduced a bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington. Mr. Trull, a bill to authorize Culpepper Austin, sheriff of Union county, to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Webb, a bill to incorporate the trustees of "Little River Select School" in the county of Orange. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The resolution introduced by Mr. Blythe on yesterday,

that the house of commons hold evening sessions daily,

meeting at seven o'clock, P. M., was rejected.

SALARIES AND FEES. The bill to regulate salaries and fees, was put on its second reading. [The bill as reported from the joint select committee on salaries and fees, fixes the salaries of public officers as follows: counsellor of state, six dollars per day for every day he mile he may travel to and from the capitol on public business; the judges of the supreme and superior courts.

dollars, and that one week shall constitute a term; public treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars; chief clerk of one thousand deilars and fees, and fees allowed in chaplars for his attendance on each regular term of the supreme court, and thirty dollars for each term of the superior court of any county he shall attend, and fifty per cent, in addition to fees allowed in chapter 102 revised code; each solicitor of the state, thirty dollars for every term of the superior court he shall attend, and fifty per cent. in addition to fees allowed in chapter 102, revised code; the messenger in governor's office, five hundred

Mr. McNair opposed the bill, deeming any increase of the salaries of public officers, at the present time impolitic and unnecessary. It appeared to be intended merely, or mainly to benefit public officers resident in the city of Raleigh. The bill did not increase the pay of clerks of and are to-day only the wards of the government, of the republic dared not then disclose such an courts, and other officers who as much deserved such in- and thus endanger a more fatal and bloody civil object: Mr. McAiden defended the bill at length.

Mr. Henry opposed the bill as unequal in its provisions. Mr. Blackmer moved to amend the bill by fixing the salary of private secretary of the governor at \$1,800 per an-Mr. Baxter offered al substitute for the bill-fixing the governor's salary at \$4,000, leaving the other salaries as

Mr. Hoke was in favor of reducing the salaries of the governor and judges proposed in the bill, deeming the ormer salaries adequate. Mr. Dargan addressed the house in favor of the bill. The question recurring on the substitute proposed by ritory !

The question then recurred upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Blackmer, increasing the salary of private Mr. Rayner opposed the bill. He was willing that the salaries of judges of the superior courts should be increased to \$2,500 per annum, but thought the other sala-

ries should remain as they are. The amendment was rejected-year 3; nays 95. Mr. Hoke moved to amend the bill by fixing the Governor's salary at \$3,000 instead of \$4,000. Adopted—yeas Mr. McAden moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision fixing the per diem of members of the legislature it \$3 and their mileage at 10 cents a mile.

Mr. Blackmer moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$1 per diem for members of the legislature instead of \$3. Rejected. The question recurring on Mr. McAden's amendment, Mr. Dargan moved to amend by adding the following proviso: "Provided that those members of the general assembly who have overdrawn at these reduced rates shall have ainety days in which to refund. Mr. Farrow moved an indefinite postponement of the

bill. Not agreed to. Mr. Dargan's amendment to the amendment was re-Mr. Murphy moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$5 per diem in lieu of \$3. Not agreed to. Mr. Mc-Aden's amendment was then rejected. The following amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Hertford, was adopted. "The councillors of State shall receive the same compensation which is allowed to a member of the general assembly, for every day he may attend on public business, and for every thirty miles travelling to and from the city Raleigh on public business."

Mr. Rayner moved to amend by striking out that provis-ion of the bill to allow judges of the superior courts \$100 extra compensation for holding extra terms of court .-Mr. Hoke moved to amend by fixing the salary of judges of the superior courts at \$2,250. Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the amendment by fixing the salary of judges of the superior courts at \$100

The question recurring on the amendment it was re- Alva blush for his timidity, and admit that he was malevolence. Mr. McNair moved to strike out "\$2,500" as the salary of the public treasuer, and substitute \$2000. Adopted, for \$1,500 as the salary of chief clerk of the treasurer .-

\$1,000 as a salary of the secretary of state. Rejected. Mr. Jenkins of Warren, moved to amend by substituting \$500 instead of \$1,000 as salary of private secretary to the governor. Adopted. Mr. Rayner moved to amend the bill by striking out the

provision allowing the governor's private secretary fees. Adopted. Mr. Hoke moved to amend the clause in relation to the attorney general and solicitors, by striking out \$30 for | before?" each court they attend, and substitute \$20. Adopted. Mr. Dickey moved to amend by striking out the proposed addition of "fifty per cent" to the fees of attorney general

Mr. Dickey withdrew this amendment and Mr. Marler renewed it. Adopted. Mr. Rayner moved to strike out \$1,000 and insert \$600 as the salary of supreme court reporter. Adopted. Mr. Rayner moved to strike out the last clause of the bill giving a salary of \$500 to the governor's messenger.

Mr. Smith, of Hertford, moved to amend that part of the bill which relates to solicitors, by providing "that in cases of acquital by the jury, the fees which would have been respectively taxed on conviction against the defendant, shall be paid by the county to such solicitor." Pending a further consideration of the bill and amend-

ments, the house adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock, [The reporter omitted inadvertently on yesterday to state Mr. Holderby introduced a resolution authorising the public treasurer to pay the traveling expenses to and from Raleigh, and their places of residence, of disabled soldiers applying for artificial limbs. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.]

We call upon the people to give expression to their sentiments in popular assemblages, everywhere throughout the north. As the south is withheld from the political arena, and forbidden to lift a voice in its behalf in the national congress. let the masses of the north become the champions of their cause, which, after all, is the common cause that all patriots must vindicate for their own welfare and their country's safety. There should be in every city, town and village an organized movement in opposition to the radical intrigues.

There should be mass meetings held at all the where the real estate has already been sold, and passed to centers of population, in assertion of the right of it." southern representation in congress. The President has said that he is willing to trust to the peo- steal.' ple the settlement of the great issues of the day; depend upon their co-operation and support.

[From the National Intelligencer.] Why we Support President Johnson Pro-Slavery

conscientiously expressed, we may say that senti- our cherished object, to invoke the testimony from ments of like character are sinking deep into the every loyal man that the war has ceased, the union hearts of thoughtful people, and the day is not has been restored, the time has come when the states now distant when earnest thoughts will have their must be practically, as they have always been hyappropriate act in a spontaneous movement of the pothetically, equal in rights, in immunities, and in people in support of the president, his policy, his sovereign dignity. administration, singly and alone considered, withnow and forever, one and inseparable.

From the Cincinnati Times (Republican.) We support him because he is from the people, is most essentially one of the people in sympathy and philosophy; while the radicals are above the people, and look exclusively to the interest of speculators and monopolists.

be relied upon in respect to the many great ques- exercise legislative functions upon a certain and tions in which they are now deeply concerned; vital matter) to suspend the constitution of the country. while the radicals are his antipodes on this subject, except in respect to the negroes.

concentration of power in the iede government; while the radicals are aiming to constitutional rights of the States, ments to the constitution and by usupation—a sectional locality, and his party might, upon assembling, organize the house and delay action upon claims to seats, of which they might not even deny the validity. What would that be called? policy that will prove more dangerous to the re- and what is the present case else? public than slavery itself. We sustain him because he believes the world is governed too much-especially too much in the

interest of the few at the expense of the manyand that the sole function of a free government is to protect the people in the enjoyment of their natural rights, in making an honest living, and The governor of the state, four thousands dollars; a pursuing their happiness; while the radicals hold that government may sweap over the whole realm of human relations, and in every conceivable way in which the influential shall suggest, may restrict twenty-five hundred dollars, and for every extra term of the superior court which a judge may hold, one hundred ses by special privileges to the few, and by such a complicated system of indirection that the comdered

it so adjusted, that the soldier class shall pay fully

sed; while the radicals are not satisfied with suf- our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any

We sustain him because there is no doubt that

An Eloquent Denunciation of Thad, Stephens. will afford the reader an idea of their nature:

dead states and conquered provinces. The man |-just as the few artful and arrogant traitors of who put forth that theory was not wanting in in- 1861 did for the sake of power. tellect sufficiently clear to apprehend the inhu- But there must soon come to pass a notable difmanity of the proposition in all its logical and ne- ference. The desperate secessionists were able to ted the decress of a bigoted master with fire and sulted. The present revolutionary combination, for each term they may hold, one week constituting a term. sword in the Netherlands, but this gigantic scheme defiant and desperate as it is, cannot command American Congress."

> appears to me that I've seen you before. face looks very familiar. Have nou been here

"Yes, sir." "How many times?" "Not over a dozen." "Ah! you old rogue, I thought so. Waren't you pefore me once for stealing a shawl?" "Yes, sir." "And a watch?"

"And a breast-pin?" "I should'nt be surprised. "And a number of pairs of boots?" "I do recollect that time." "And some piecies of silk from a linen-draper's,

"I remember something about it."

I am not mistaken?" "Well, you ain't." "And an old gentleman's portmanteau?" "That's so, your worship. "And on one occasion a barrel of ale?"

"Only once." "And about a year ago a horse and cart ?" "Quite likely." "And here you are up for stealing sugar this

time. What excuse have you?" "A very good one, your worship." "What one? Necessity?" "Not exactly." "Then what ?"

"Your own advice."

"My advice? How dare you? You've been here so many times you've got familiar and grown man prejudice, a relic of pro-slavery hatred, and saucy. "I say I acted upon your advice, and I stick t

"Every time I've been brought before you, the let the people, with an emphasis that cannot be evidence was not sufficient, and you discharged me sense. If negroes are equal, they ought to be misunderstood, assure the President that he can and said, 'Go about your business !' and I did. I satisfied with an equal gallery to themselves .have only followed your orders."

"Well, sir," now said the astonished magistrate, 'the evidence is not sufficient this time, either, The partisans of the majority in Congress have and you are discharged, you lucky rogue. But Georgia, has appealed to the ladies of Milledgebeen startled by the words of Mr. Johnson, as by take care you don't stick to business again too ville in behalf of the fund for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, a peal of thunder. They have become alarmed. close hereafter, or you may find you've overworked and recommends that the legislators, ministers of In their anxiety to temporize, they seek to break yourself, and I shall have to send you to a hos- the gospel and others, all go to work and raise

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or, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the National Intelligencer.

To the Sovereign People.

We cannot doubt that it has now become our In respect to the following views, so well and duty as journalists, claiming the public good as

Either this is so, or it is not. If so, the refusal out respect to past traditions, platforms, or names. of congress to admit members elect from a part of A Johnson party may be formed that will make the the common union is revolutionary. The examissue direct before the people, whether radical des- ple is one of fearful promise. The practical form tructiveness is to prevail or the reign of "Union, of the question is, as to the qualifications for seats of the individual members elect. Adverse reports upon their credentials have not been made. No reports have been made. There is, by a majority, mere non-action on the subject. After long hesitation, the clerk of the house had declined to enrol those members elect. Thus, the ministerial act of an inferior officer—doubtless, in this instance, conscientiously done-has had the practi-We support him because for twenty years he has cal effect (by giving opportunity to a party organbeen the champion of the laboring classes, and can ization unknown to the organic law to refuse to

Is this not a fearful precedent to set ? The clerk of any future congress may refuse to enrol the We support him because he is exposed to the names of the adverse party, without regard to their

The truth is plain, and it ought to be heard .-Everybody knows it. To deny it is to dishonor the mind which contrives the subterfuge of a dissent. We talk now not at the argumentation, but to the conscience of every reader. And what is that truth? It is this:

The Republic is restored in whole, and in every part.

And what is the republic? A union of states in

which all that they have not give up to the nation

they have reserved to themselves, and what they have given up to the nation is specified in the constitution, and is to be exercised by equal delegates from all the states subject to its jurisdiction. But if men have the audacity to say that the civil war is not over, then when is it to be over? Are we in the midst of a civil struggle now. If so, proclaim to the world that the overthrow of the We sustain him because he is opposed to draw-rebel armies, the abolition of slavery, and the ng the interest on, and the principal of, the war general amnesty conclude nothing, obligate nothdebt out of the soldier class, but is in favor of ing, end nothing, effect nothing; that we have delevying it upon the surplus income and surplus frauded the rebels into submission, and have rewealth of the country; while the radicals seem de- solved to force them into a retraction of it. Let termined to so adjust our revenue system, and keep us confess that in every syllable of the following heartfelt pledge of the loyal people of the United seven-tenths of both the interest and the principal, States, made almost unanimously by congress two code; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, one as well as the ordinary expenses of the govern- days after the battle of Bull Run, on the 23d of July, 1861, and solemnized by every drop of loyal We support him because he is not disposed to blood ever shed since, we were recording the graleap high and dry over the public sentiment of vest and most stupendous falsehood of history. It the loyal people of the north in respect to unlimi- was on the faith of the following that our loyal arted suffrage to those who were vesterday slaves, mies were raised. Those who now seek a subversion

> strife than that through which we have just pas- Resolved, That this war is not prosecuted upon frage to this class as far as they can read and write purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose or have served in the army, but must bring them of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or all at once, notwithstanding they outnumber the established institutions of those states, but to dewhites in two, and probably three states, and in fend and maintain the supremacy of the constituspite of the fact that it will require an army of tion and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and three hundred thousand men, and a perpetual des- to preserve the union with all the dignity, equality. potism, to preserve the peace through seven hun- and rights of the several states unimpaired; that dred and twenty-five thousand square miles of ter- as soon as these objects are accomplished the war

> Is that resolution loyal or disloyal now?—that is he will take the people's part in the currency ques- the question. We pronounce without the least tion, and the payment of the public debt within hesitation our opinion that no man is loyal who ten years, while the radicals are opposed to the denies the apposite, conclusive, and controlling best currency, in favor of speedy contraction, and, application of the doctrine of these resolutions in short, of a system of expansion and collapse, | now and here. We think they are a perfect test. under which the few grasp so much of the people's We hope the people will open their eyes.
> wealth and keep the laboring classes poor indeed. The scenes of 1861 in congress are being now

> re-enacted in all their substantial elements of revolution, of disunion, of treason. The old rebellion is suppressed and the new rebellion is in progress. Mr. Delano, of Ohio, is a republican. He is It is only the difference of circumstances that surrounded by colleagues of the radical stamp. - makes the difference of consequences. The ma-Yet he has had the manliness to denounce, from jority in congress are carrying on an essentially his place in congress, the mad schemes of these revolutionary scheme. And the object is like that agitators. The following sketch of his remarks of their predecessors in conspiracy and treason. It is to preserve power. For this object the seces-"Some months ago he had heard sounded the sionists undertook to southernize the north key-note of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. against an accomplished event, and adapt the Stevens,) that the property of ten millions of peo- constitution by a violent reform to their own secple should be subject to confiscation and dis- tion. For the self-same object the disunionists posed of in part payment of the national debt, for now in congress undertake, against an accomthe location of the emancipated race, and to in- plished event and one of the greatest in history, crease the pensions of those who had suffered in by denationalizing the south, to deliberately dethe late war. He was shocked at the enunciation stroy the rescued union, abolish the social comof that universal scheme of plunder, and he felt as pact, defy the laws of nature, and revive the abomif America would lose her reputation before the inable abasement of a feudalism which perished nations of the earth if we should adopt so uncivil- under the curse of Heaven three hundred years ized a policy. But it was based on the theory of ago. This, from the lust for power in a few hands

> cessary consequences. The Duke of Alva execu- induce their people to follow them, and war reof plundering the South would make the ghost of | their people, and hence their extreme and reckless

not a robber or murderer fit to be respected in We implore the people to realize for themselves America. He referred to Cromwell's invasion of that the solemnly declared pledge made by every Ireland, and the devastation of that country, but one of them, through congress, in 1861, is being Mr. Rayner moved to amend by substituting \$1,000 those examples of waste, savagery, and desolation, repudiated by their party leaders, and a conspirafaded into insignificance before that extensive cy is on foot for the subversion of the republic Mr. Marler moved to amend by substituting \$1,500 for scheme of plunder proposed by a member of the and the establishment of a grim and monstrous military despotism instead. Do you doubt it, fellow-citizens of the union? The south is to be THE THIEF'S PLEA. - 'Well, air, said a police kept down as a fulcrum. But the iron lever is magistrate to a prisoner charged the stealing, "it coming with crushing force upon your own breasts, and you must rise and indignantly demand that a restored union shall not be subverted, or the power will pass forever from your still sovereign hands.

Let the people hold meetings in every hamlet

in the north and west, with Andrew Johnson, the

resolution of 1861, and the union as the only party platform, and rebuke with disgust every suggestion of sectional malice or ruinous fanaticism. We say to you, fellow-citizens, that your awful sacrifices and your splendid achievements are to be all in vain, and that speedily, if you do not put forth your powerful arm and smite your betrayers. Their scheme is to perpetuate their hold upon you by establishing themselves as a new and mighty slave power in the south, through the pretence of negro suffrage; and thus entrenched, aided by the powerful name of universal freedom, they will establish a remorseless and tremenduous enginery of oppression of the white people of the whole country, through a passive and brutal negro soldiery. The issue is between liberty and bondage-and bondage to a race of bondmen, through a few who are to control them. Men of the United States, are you for a union for freemen and a freedom for white men?

We should like to know by whose authority "a colored gallery" is established in the senate chamber. The senate has just passed a bill to make all men equal before the law; why does it make them unequal in its own presence? The separation is a concession to a vulgar and inhuinexcusable on any ground. We got rid of "colored cars" in New York long ago. Is the United States senate to keep in the rear of this caste-rid-"To steal! Tell me when I advised you to dencity on a question of color and race?-N. Y.

We suppose the "authority" is that of common White people are.

RELIEF FOR Mrs. Davis. -Governor Jenkins, of means for the same purpose.